



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/815,276	04/01/2004	Paul Michael McAllister	TH-2306 02 (US) HS:KNL	8372
23632 7590 04/29/2008 SHELL OIL COMPANY P O BOX 2463 HOUSTON, TX 772522463				
EXAMINER				
BOYER, RANDY				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
1797				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
04/29/2008		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/815,276

**Applicant(s)**

MCALLISTER ET AL.

**Examiner**

RANDY BOYER

**Art Unit**

1797

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 8-14, 19, 21-23, 27-33 and 37-43 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 8-14, 19, 21-23, 27-33 and 37-43 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7 February 2008.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Amendment***

1. Examiner acknowledges Applicant's response filed 7 February 2008 containing amendments to the claims, remarks, Information Disclosure Statement, and Declaration of Mr. Paul M. McAllister.
2. Claims 1-4, 8-14, 19, 21-23, 27-33, and 37-43 are pending.
3. Examiner acknowledges that Applicant's amendments to claims 10, 11, and 19 are sufficient to overcome the previous objections.
4. The previous rejections of claims 1-4, 8-14, 19, 21-23, and 27-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are withdrawn in view of Applicant's amendment to the claims.
5. New grounds for rejection, necessitated by Applicant's amendment to the claims, are entered with respect to claims 1-4, 8-14, 19, 21-23, and 27-33. Likewise, newly added claims 37-43 are rejected. The rejections follow.

### ***Oath/Declaration***

6. Examiner acknowledges the declaration of Mr. Paul M. McAllister filed 7 February 2008.
7. Examiner has fully considered the declarant's arguments. However, the arguments are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection. Consequently, the arguments are not further addressed herein.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office Action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

10. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Art Unit: 1797

11. Claims 1-4, 8-14, 19, 21-23, 27-33, and 37-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamura (US 4,645,754) in view of Saito (US 4,511,671). Alternatively, claims 1-4, 8-14, 19, 21-23, 27-33, and 37-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tamura (US 4,645,754) in view of Saito (US 4,511,671), as evidenced by Murphy (US 4,358,623).

12. With respect to claim 1, Tamura discloses a reactor system for the oxidation of ethylene to ethylene oxide comprising: an elongated tube, having a reaction zone defined by a tube length and a tube diameter, wherein the tube diameter may be greater than 28 mm (see Tamura, column 13, lines 58-60); wherein contained within the reaction zone is a packed bed of shaped support material (see Tamura, Figs. 7-12); and wherein the shaped support material has a hollow cylinder geometric configuration (see Tamura, Figs. 7-12) defined by a nominal length, an outside diameter and an inside diameter such that the ratio of the length to the outside diameter is in the range of from about 0.5 to about 2 (see Tamura, column 12 (Example 3, Control 1)), and further such that the ratio of the outside diameter to the inside is about 2.3 (see Tamura, column 12 (Example 3, Control 1)), and the ratio of the tube diameter to the outside diameter is in the range of from about 2 to about 10 (see Tamura, column 11, lines 51-53; and column 12 (Example 3, Control 1)).

Tamura does not explicitly disclose wherein the ratio of the outside diameter to the inside diameter exceeds about 2.7; or wherein the outside diameter is in the range of from about 7.4 mm to about 11.6 mm.

However, Saito discloses a process for the catalytic vapor phase oxidation of isobutylene over a hollow cylinder catalyst support (i.e. the same type used by Tamura), wherein the ratio of outside diameter to inside diameter exceeds about 2.7 (see e.g. Tamura, column 2, lines 17-20; and Example 4) and wherein the outside diameter is in the range of from about 7.4 mm to about 11.6 mm (see Saito, column 2, lines 17-20; and Example 5). Saito explains that by using catalysts having the disclosed dimensions, it is possible to reduce the catalyst particle and increase the geometric surface area thereby achieving a higher catalyst activity and a higher yield (see Saito, column 2, lines 46-50). Saito also notes a reduced pressure drop across a bed of catalysts comprising his disclosed dimensions (see Saito, column 1, lines 29-32; and column 2, lines 58-62).

Therefore, the person having ordinary skill in the art of reactor systems for the oxidation of ethylene would have been motivated to use catalyst support materials of the type disclosed by Saito in the process of Tamura in order to achieve higher catalyst activity and higher yield while maintaining a reduced pressure drop across the catalyst bed.

Finally, the person having ordinary skill in the art of reactor systems for the oxidation of ethylene would have had a reasonable expectation of success in using the catalyst support materials of Saito in the process of Tamura because: (1) both Tamura and Saito are directed to the vapor phase oxidation of olefins (alkenes); (2) both Tamura and Saito disclose the use of hollow cylinder catalyst support materials; (3) Tamura notes a concern with high pressure losses associated with the use of hollow

cylinder catalyst support materials (see Tamura, column 3, lines 29-40); and (4) Saito discloses hollow cylinder catalyst support materials formed with specific dimensions that would alleviate the pressure drop concerns noted by Tamura.

13. With respect to claims 2 and 3, Tamura discloses wherein the tube diameter may be about 33 mm (see Tamura, column 13, lines 58-60); and Saito discloses wherein the ratio of outside diameter to inside diameter is in the range of from about 3.3 to about 10 (see Saito, Example 4).

14. With respect to claim 4, the court has held that where the only difference between the prior art and the claims at issue are a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device and a device having the claimed relative dimensions would not perform any differently than the prior art device, the claimed device is not patentably distinct from that of the prior art. See MPEP § 2144.04 (IV)(A) (citing Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc., 725 F.2d 1338 (Fed. Cir. 1984)).

15. With respect to claim 8, Tamura discloses wherein the tube length may be 10 meters (see Tamura, column 13, lines 58-60).

16. With respect to claim 9, Saito discloses wherein the reaction tube is *filled* with catalyst having a hollow cylindrical geometric configuration (see Saito, column 4, lines 21-22).

17. With respect to claims 10 and 11, Tamura discloses wherein the ratio of tube diameter to outside diameter is in the range of from about 3 to about 5 (see Tamura, column 11, lines 51-53; and column 12 (Example 3, Control 1)).

18. With respect to claims 12-14, Tamura discloses wherein the shaped support material comprises predominantly alpha-alumina (see Tamura, column 5, lines 53-59), and the packed bed has a tube packing density of greater than about 550 kg per cubic meter (see Tamura, Table 1); and wherein the shaped support material supports silver as a catalytic component (see Tamura, Example 1; and Example 3 (Control 1)).

19. With respect to claim 19, Tamura discloses a reactor system for the oxidation of ethylene to ethylene oxide comprising: an elongated tube, having a reaction zone defined by a tube length and a tube diameter, wherein the tube diameter may be greater than 28 mm (see Tamura, column 13, lines 58-60); wherein contained within the reaction zone is a packed bed of shaped support material (see Tamura, Figs. 7-12); and wherein the shaped support material has a hollow cylinder geometric configuration (see Tamura, Figs. 7-12) defined by a nominal length, an outside diameter and an inside diameter such that the ratio of the length to the outside diameter is in the range of from about 0.5 to about 2 (see Tamura, column 12 (Example 3, Control 1)), and further such that the ratio of the outside diameter to the inside is about 2.3 (see Tamura, column 12 (Example 3, Control 1)), and the ratio of the tube diameter to the outside diameter is in the range of from about 2 to about 10 (see Tamura, column 11, lines 51-53; and column 12 (Example 3, Control 1)).

Tamura does not explicitly disclose wherein the ratio of the outside diameter to the inside diameter exceeds about 2.7; wherein the outside diameter is in the range of from about 7.4 mm to about 11.6 mm; or wherein the ratio of the nominal outside diameter to the nominal inside diameter provides a positive test, wherein "positive test



result" is defined by a decrease of the quotient of a numerical value of the pressure drop per unit length of the packed bed and a numerical value of the packing density, which numerical values are obtained by testing the packed bed in a turbulent flow of nitrogen gas at a pressure of 1.136 MPa (150 psig), relative to a comparison quotient of numerical values obtained in an identical manner, except that the hollow cylinder geometric configuration of the same support material is defined by a nominal outside diameter of 8 mm and a nominal inside diameter of 3.2 mm, and a ratio of the nominal length to the nominal outside diameter of 1.

However, Saito discloses a process for the catalytic vapor phase oxidation of isobutylene over a hollow cylinder catalyst support (i.e. the same type used by Tamura), wherein the ratio of outside diameter to inside diameter exceeds about 2.7 (see e.g. Tamura, column 2, lines 17-20; and Example 4), and wherein the outside diameter is in the range of from about 7.4 mm to about 11.6 mm (see Saito, column 2, lines 17-20; and Example 5). Saito explains that by using catalysts with the disclosed dimensions, it is possible to reduce the catalyst particle and increase the geometric surface area thereby achieving a higher catalyst activity and a higher yield (see Saito, column 2, lines 46-50). Saito also notes a reduced pressure drop across a bed of catalysts comprising his disclosed dimensions (see Saito, column 1, lines 29-32; and column 2, lines 58-62). Moreover, it is known in the art that pressure drop across a packed bed is a function of packing density (see e.g. Murphy (US 4,358,623), column 3, lines 50-53). In other words, packing density is a "result-effective variable," changes in which will necessarily result in corresponding changes in pressure drop per unit length of a packed bed.

Therefore, Examiner finds Applicant's limitation "wherein the ratio of the nominal outside diameter to the nominal inside diameter provides a positive test, wherein 'positive test result' is defined by a decrease of the quotient of a numerical value of the pressure drop per unit length of the packed bed and a numerical value of the packing density, which numerical values are obtained by testing the packed bed in a turbulent flow of nitrogen gas at a pressure of 1.136 MPa (150 psig), relative to a comparison quotient of numerical values obtained in an identical manner, except that the hollow cylinder geometric configuration of the same support material is defined by a nominal outside diameter of 8 mm and a nominal inside diameter of 3.2 mm, and a ratio of the nominal length to the nominal outside diameter of 1" to be of no patentable consequence since a person having ordinary skill in the art and having an appreciation for Tamura could easily meet such limitation through mere routine experimentation. See MPEP § 2144.05(II).

Therefore, the person having ordinary skill in the art of reactor systems for the oxidation of ethylene would have been motivated to use catalyst support materials of the type disclosed by Saito in the process of Tamura in order to achieve higher catalyst activity and higher yield while maintaining a reduced pressure drop across the catalyst bed.

Finally, the person having ordinary skill in the art of reactor systems for the oxidation of ethylene would have had a reasonable expectation of success in using the catalyst support materials of Saito in the process of Tamura because: (1) both Tamura and Saito are directed to the vapor phase oxidation of olefins (alkenes); (2) both

Tamura and Saito disclose the use of hollow cylinder catalyst support materials; (3) Tamura notes a concern with high pressure losses associated with the use of hollow cylinder catalyst support materials (see Tamura, column 3, lines 29-40); and (4) Saito discloses hollow cylinder catalyst support materials formed with specific dimensions that would alleviate the pressure drop concerns noted by Tamura.

20. With respect to claims 21 and 22, Tamura discloses wherein the tube diameter may be about 33 mm (see Tamura, column 13, lines 58-60); and Saito discloses wherein the ratio of outside diameter to inside diameter is in the range of from about 3.3 to about 10 (see Saito, Example 4).

21. With respect to claim 23, the court has held that where the only difference between the prior art and the claims at issue are a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device and a device having the claimed relative dimensions would not perform any differently than the prior art device, the claimed device is not patentably distinct from that of the prior art. See MPEP § 2144.04 (IV)(A) (citing Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc., 725 F.2d 1338 (Fed. Cir. 1984)).

22. With respect to claim 27, Tamura discloses wherein the tube length may be 10 meters (see Tamura, column 13, lines 58-60).

23. With respect to claim 28, Saito discloses wherein the reaction tube is *filled* with catalyst having a hollow cylindrical geometric configuration (see Saito, column 4, lines 21-22).

24. With respect to claims 29 and 30, Tamura discloses wherein the ratio of tube diameter to outside diameter is in the range of from about 3 to about 5 (see Tamura, column 11, lines 51-53; and column 12 (Example 3, Control 1)).

25. With respect to claims 31-33, Tamura discloses wherein the shaped support material comprises predominantly alpha-alumina (see Tamura, column 5, lines 53-59), and the packed bed has a tube packing density of greater than about 550 kg per cubic meter (see Tamura, Table 1); and wherein the shaped support material supports silver as a catalytic component (see Tamura, Example 1; and Example 3 (Control 1)).

26. With respect to claims 37-43, Applicant's claimed dimensions for the hollow cylinder support's outside and inside diameters all lie within or touch the disclosed range of dimensions for Saito's hollow cylinder support (see Saito, column 2, lines 17-20). In this regard, Examiner notes that when claimed ranges overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. See MPEP § 2144.05 (I) (citing In re Wertheim, 541 F.2d 257 (CCPA 1976)).

### ***Response to Arguments***

27. Applicant's arguments with respect to all claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Conclusion***

28. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office Action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Randy Boyer whose telephone number is (571) 272-7113. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenn A. Caldarola, can be reached at (571) 272-1444. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1797

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RPB

/Glenn A Caldarola/

Acting SPE of Art Unit 1797